SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

## ON THE CENTENNIAL

The Supreme Court Celebration at New York To-day.

SOME TALKS WITH THE JUSTICES.

Mr. Miller Says They are All Overworked-Justice Bradley Says His is a Slave's Life - Other Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1800.- Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The supreme court of the United States will celebrate its hundredth anniversary at New York to-morrow. The judges are leaving Washington to-day and they will meet the leading lawyers of the country at their centennial celebration. One of the subjects dis-cussed will undoubtedly be as to the future There are about sixteen hundred cases on the docket, and it takes three full years from the time a case is entered before it can be called up before the court. With a view to giving your readers the ablest

mass of testimony as a sased lim the question. He said:

"The business of the supreme court began to overwhelm its members as far back as 185s and '60. Then the war began, and during this period, as no cases came from the south, and as there was not a great deal of litigation throughout the country during the war, the business of the court fell off so that the judges were able to dispose of it. At the close of the war, however, came an enormous increase of business. A large number of cases which had accumulated during the struggle were thrust upon us. New business came in from the southern states, and the business of the federal courts increased to such an extent all over the country that in one year the court had docketed more cases than it of the federal courts increased to such an extent all over the country that in one year the court had docketed more cases than it could dispose of. I came to the supreme court bench in 1862. In 1865 and 466 the could dispose of. I came to the supreme court bench in 1862. In 1865 and '86 the business of the court had grown to such an extent that it was impossible for the judges to keep up with it, and I then made to the judiciary committee of the House, of which Mr. Wilson, the present Senator of Iowa was chairman, and to the judiciary committee of the Senate, at the head of which was Senator Harris, of New York, a statement of the condition of the business of the court and of the necessity for some immediate relief. After I had sent in a memorial to these committees a clerk of the Senate brought a bill to me which had been introduced by Stephen A. Durnian in 1881. This bill contained many of the provisions as that which has been several times before Congress and which has passed at three separate times one or the other of the nine circuits into which the judicial system of the United States is divided. Vary shortly after this, Mr. Harris, of the United States Schate from New York, introduced a bill, which, after two session, he succeeded in passing through that body. His bill provided for the creation of this appeinte court. The House, however, did not set upon it during that Congress after this, at the request of the surplus business before the relieve the surplus business before the recommendation of the members of the members of the court for appeals for each of the circuits into which the judicial system of the United States Schate from New York, introduced a bill, which, after two session, he succeeded in passing through that body. His bill provided for the creation of this appeinte court. The House, however, did not set upon it during that Congress and of course it failed. Several years after this, at the request of the supreme court is larged and on a members of the conflict of the members of the court feel oppressed with the recommendation of the united states of the supreme court. The House, however, did not set upon it during that Congress, and of course it failed. Several years after this, at the request of

of course it failed Several years after the tribunal. I am up at 6 o'clock in the tribunal. I am up at 6 o'clock in the indication of all the members-elect most be present and actually participate in the tribunal is a mup at 6 o'clock in the indication of all the members-elect most be present and actually participate in the tribunal is the tribunal. I am up at 6 o'clock in the lamber of the tribunal is a multiple of the surpress of a proposition of all the members-elect most be present and actually participate in the tribunal is the tribunal is the tribunal is a morning and do an hour's work before the chairman of the committee of revision of the laws, a similar bill which he introduced in the House and had referred to his committee. During that session of Congress that bill was reported and passed the House of Representatives after one day of vigorus debate. The Senate, however, the death of the sarregement of the sarregement of the court, as you see, is not half been for many years on the surpress count and actually participate in the transaction of a clump and occasion. The surpress of a gain and continue at it until i go of all the members-elect most be present and nectually participate in the transaction of the tribunal is the tribunal in the work was readed. The work of the surpress of a lime around the work was readed. The work of the surpress of the tribunal is morning and do an hour's work before the charman of the committee of revision of the curve, who as the surpress of the surpress of the surpress of the surpress of the curve. After it has adjourned for the surpress of the curve. After it has adjourned for the surpress of the surpress of

THE HARDEST WORKED COURT IN THE WORLD. "Our court itself," Justice Mil'or went though the youngest of the judges, comes on, has done everything that lay within fresh from the law, and he is, perhaps, the its power to remedy this evil. It has by a rule required almost every motion and incomplete the people as to the backwardness of the business. a rule required almost every motion and incidental matter to which the court is called
upon to act to be submitted to it in printed
form. The arguments and statements of
facts are printed to avoid the consumption
of the time used in presenting them orally.
It has by a rule reduced the period of time
allowed for an argument in a case from
eight hours to four hours, and it has in varloas other ways facilitated the progress of
the business of the court and required the
condensation of arguments and the economy of time in the submission of cases to
the court. It sits for four hours every day
say for \$8,000 in two or three companies. cases. A man insures his fire with the idea of the business of the court and required the condensation of arguments and the economy of time in the submission of cases to the court. It sits for four hours every day to hear arguments except Saturday and that day it sits all day in private conference to decide the cases which have been submitted to it. It meets promptly at the hours of opening the court and it never adjourns until within five or ten minutes of the time of adjournment. The judges of the court being furnished with printed records of the cases and with printed arguments of the counsed have these lying on their tables in their offices at home and devote the evenings and the mornings to the consideration of these cases. It is probable that in the business of the court, taking the hearing of the oral arguments for hours a day, the examination of cases at their rooms, the time at conference on Saturday, and that taken up in writing the decisions, that the members of the supreme court spend more hours of the day at their work than any other body of men engaged in the public service of the United States. This will be further understood when it is seen that the court session is about eight months long with a few recesses as at Christmas or other holidays.

"Another remarkable fact in regard to this court," said Justice Miller, "is that it decides all the cases submitted to it as fast as they can be argued and or resented by counsel, and at the end of each term it leaves fewer cases undecided of those that

have been submitted to it than any other appellate court in the United States. These facts snow that the relief which the people are entitled to on account of the delay of justice must come from Congress and cannot come from the court. The proposition to increase the number of ludges of the court is of no avail, for every judge considers every case and makes up his own mind about it and gives his vote upon its decision. There is no subdivision of labor by referring cases to a single judge or to any smaller number of judges than the whole as a committee, by which the court can be relieved. It follows that instead of an increase in the number of judges to facilitate the work of the court, it only tends to delay it, as the court, like a team of horses, must go the gait of the slowest. The most acceptible and the soundest solution of the question would appear to be the creation of an intermediate appellate court of each judicial circuit with a limited right of appeal from that court to the supreme court similar to what is now known as the Davis hill, or have been submitted to it than any other acceptible mediate appellate court of each judicial circuit with a limited right of appeal from that court to the supreme court similar to what is now known as the Davis bill, or possibly the creation of one such intermediate appeal court for the whole of the United States, sitting at Washington.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER'S OPINION.

I next called upon Chief Justice Puller. I nial celebration. One of the subjects dis-cussed will undoubtedly be as to the future of the supreme court business. Already the court is between three and four years behind hand in the settlement of its cases. There are about sixteen hundred cases on

He stated that it had been apparent for years that the supreme court was over-crowded, and that without going into decan be called up before the court. With a view to giving your readers the ablest opinions upon the subject your correspondent to day interviewed the justices in regard to it. The senior man upon the bench is

\*\*SUSTICE SAMUEL P. MILLER.\*\*

He has been a supreme court judge for the past twenty-eight years. He is without doubt one of the ablest jurists in the United States, and he is, as will be seen from this interview, the pioneer among thin his study at his residence on Massachusetts avenue. He was slitting at a design the business of the supreme court. I found him in his study at his residence on Massachusetts avenue. He was slitting at a design the business of the supreme court. I found him in his study at his residence on Massachusetts avenue. He was slitting at a design the looked up from the consideration of a mass of testimony as I asked him the question. He said:

"The business of the supreme court because of the supreme court in this message should be acted and intermediate appeliate court or courts. Frank G. Carrenters.

JEANNE D'ARC.

"The business All Rights for America.

Special to The Herrato—Examiner Dispatch.) The chief justice thinks that the court is many cases as are added, which of course leaves the same number always pending."

The chief justice thinks that the court is a succession. He said:

"The business of the supreme court to court taking care of its cases, stating that there were 1,500 cases on the docket and that it takes three and a half years before a case can be reached.

"The best," said he, "that can be expected to The Herrato—Examiner Dispatch.) The chief justice thinks that the court is present to the pushed with the court into section. He said:

"The business of the supreme court because the proposition of dividing the court into section, the said:

"The business of the supreme court because the proposition of dividing the court into section, the said:

"The business of the supreme court because the proposition of dividing the court into section, the said:

"The business of t tail he thought the recommendation by the

and the bill was lost. A number of years after this Senator David Davis, who had been for many years on the supreme court beach, introduced a bill of the same general features into the Senate, and after an effort of two or three years he succeeded in securing its passage by a decided majority, but as in former Congresses, the House of Representatives failed to act upon the bill. In every one of these instances in which a vote has been obtained upon such a bill it has been passed by such a decided majority of one of the houses as to show that adl that is needed to secure its becoming a law is action during some Congress by both houses. This bill has been considered several times by committees of the bar associations, and in every instance it has met with the approval of those associations. A year ago the bar association appointed a committee to enforce upon Congress the necessity of passing this bill. It has also the approval of the members of the surprise of the surpreme court and while there are some members of that court perhaps, who would prefer some other measure, it can be safely said that the whole body would rather have this bill passed than to allow things to remain as they are.

THE HARDIST WORKED COURT IN THE WORLD.

JUSTICE BREWER,

ment of all cases of \$10,000 and under, the burden taken from the court would be immense, and in addition to this, if it were possible I would like to see, and I think many of the other justices are in favor of an intermediate court of appeals for the United States to sit upon patent cases here at Washington. As it is one-fourth to one-lifth of our business is made up of patent cases.

fifth of our business is made up of patent cases."

"What should be the nature of these intermediate courts!" I asked.

"Such courts," "Plied Justice Brewer, "could easily be constituted. We have now two classes of district courts—the district court proper, which tries only criminal cases and the circuit court, which tries civil cases. It might be arranged to have the district courts made trial courts for both classes of cases and the circuit courts made courts of appeal. Two judges would

was recovering from an attack of the grip
when called upon and his voice was so
hoarse that he could hardly speak. He
told me that there was no doubt of the immediate necessity of the court being relieved and he thought that a division of the
court into sections, which should pass
upon certain cases, would be of no avail, as
these cases would have again to be passed
these cases would have again to be passed
pelled to conduct its business without any these cases would have again to be passed upon by the whole court, and allowing them to be decided without being so passed upon he said he considered unconstitutional, and he seemed to favor the Davis bill and believed that there should be some kind of

asked about the purchase of the plays are the members determined that in the absence of a select about the purchase of the play of "You see," said she," If wanted a new play of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the play and thought the disease of the play of the purchase of the play and thought the disease of the play of the purchase of the play and thought the purchase of the play of the purchase of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the play of the purchase of the chief justice thought that this would probably reduce the work one sixth. He spoke in high terms of the late Scuator Davis' bill for the formation of an inter-mediate appellate court, and he said that

morning. Death was caused by congestion | fected by it, the courts will re-

menageries that Miss Kitty O'Brien, the chimpanzee, is slowly but surely dying. She may live for a month, but Superintendent Conklin and Miss O'Brien's faithful friend, Jake Cook, fear she will not be able to survive March winds. Kitty is now four years old, the same age that Mr. Crowley was when he died. Though she naver and been as famous as Mr. Crowley, there is no doubt that she will be more sincerely mouraed. Kitty is gentle and loveable, and is a greater favorite than Mr. Crowley was. Mr. Crowley was kind and

## A DEMOCRATIC VIEW

Statement of the Position of the Minority of the House on

SPEAKER REED'S ARBITRARINESS

In Counting Members as Present who do not Participate in the Proceedings-Reed States his Side.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- An address to the country explaining the position of the Democratic members of the House has been prepared by ex-Speaker Carlisle and will be signed by all the minority members to-morrow. The address says, in part: Alpelled to conduct its business without any rules or system except general parliamen tary law as construed by the speaker. The American House of Representatives has been during all this time, and still is, so far exclusive right to Barbier's "Jeanne d'Arc" for America to Miss Margaret Mather.

Mr. Bodington, Miss Mather's lawyer here, says that Sarah Bernhardt has not yet decladed about playing Romeo to Miss Mather's Juliet, but that she will if she learns to speak English well enough.

Miss Mather Interviewed.

[Special to The Herald—Examiner Dispatch.]

New York, Feb. 2.—A Herald correspondent saw Miss Mather last night, and asked about the purchase of the play. "You see," said she, "I wanted a new play for next season and wanted a good one, so

duty it is to execute it, but also by those morning. Death was caused by congestion of the brain induced by la grippe. All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment. Coppenger having arrived from the west yesterday. This is the fourth death in the family of Secretary. The fourth death in the family of Secretary is the constitution of the minority on the freehold of the secretary is the correct one. Speaker Reed himself, when in the minority on the fillow of the House, it is not there would be to onstitution with the minority of the freehold of the fourth of the constitution when he was marked about and participating in the family of others, but that such a doctrine would be greatly injurious to a sparsely like from the public lands and true public speak in the family of the freehold numbered sections of fetted by it, the constitution will not have from the minority of the freehold numbered sections of the fourth in the family of the from the minority of the freehold numbered sections of public land able to us under the circumstances.

We are not crying for the right of the minority to govern, as supporters of the speaker have endeavored to make the country believe. On the contrary, we are trying the right of the majority to eject.

the constitution a majority of the members of able, and is a creater favorite than Mr. Crowley was. Mr. Crowley was kind and playful in bis youth, but became cross and ill-tempered before he died.

Parall's sut Against the Times Settled.
Loxbox, Feb. 3.—The trial of the suit of ibel brought by Parnell against the Times was to have began to-day but when the case was called counsed announced that the suit had been compromised, the Times by counting us when we do not vote against the suit had been compromised, the Times by counting us when we do not vote against the suit had been compromised, the Times by counting us when we do not vote against the suit had been compromised, the Times by counting us when we do not vote against the plant of the suit of the suit had been compromised, the Times by counting us when we do not vote against the plant of the suit of th

when a majority of the House was present would change from its foundation the method of doing business. It certainly will do so, for it will enable the majority elected by the people to rule by their own votes and not by the sufferance of the minority The rule of the majority is at the very base

of our government. "If it be not the true rule, our faith is va'n and we are yet in our sins. Look at prac-tical working of the other doctrine. The tical working of the other doctrine. The Republicans have a majority of seven, but they have only three over a quorum; 168 is our number, 165 is to be at all times sick or incapacitated. These may get well, but others fall sick in their turn. There has been one quorum. Accordingly, Carlise's idea has gone entirely to pieces, though even after all fraud shall be deducted the people had found for the Republicans by seven majority. All this time while we are keeping the House other men hardly less sick, 140. Is it possible been during all this time, and still is, so far as rules for its government are concerned, in precisel the same condition as a popular meeting or a political convention in which the c. airman and his partisans absolutely control all proceedings. No measure can get before the House for consideration unless the speaker chooses to allow it to be presented, and members have no means of knowing in advance what they are to be called upon to decide. This is the first time in our history that a legislature, as sembly or even a public meeting has attempt to Barbier's "Jeanne d'Are" for America to Miss Margaret sulting from such an attempt has been during all this time, and still is, so far time while we are keeping the House other men hardly less sick, 140. Is it possible that the United States is paying these gentlemen \$13 a day without even the poor pivilege of counting their silent forms! Mr. Carlisle says there is no precedent for the decision of the House. I have personally seen and heard him furnish a hundred. Many times I have heard him declare that the number for and against such a bill was, say, 90 for and 201 against, mathematically less than a quorum, and declare a bill passed and then sign the House of the decision of the House of the House of the decision of the House of the House of the decision of the House of the House of the House of the that the United States is paying these gentlemen \$13 a day without even the poor the decision of the House. I have personally seen and heard him furnish a hundred. Many times I have heard him declare that the United States is paying these gentlemen \$13 a day without even the poor the decision of the House. I have heard him declare and private that the United States is paying these gentlemen \$13 a day without even the poor the decision of the House of th declare a bill passed and then sign the bill, so at the property and constitutionally passed the House. How could he have done this declare a bills had properly and constitutionally passed the House. How could he have done this discount should be true that a quorum must vote? Understand me, day after day and on of bills had votes for and against by his own count, as speaker, less than until a quorum, and yet immediately declared it passed and has signed it, thus furnishing the only proof the President could have that it had passed. How could this be except on the plain ground that if a quorum was enough? But this matter does not need argument. In Carlisle's own state, in Democratic Tennessee, in Democratic oratic New York, in Democratic Onlo, in Massachusetts and in the courts every.

Massachusetts and in the courts every-where, as you may see by Butterworth's speech, the decision just upheld by the House is the law of the land and it ought to be, if good government is not to perish from the face of the earth. Not a ruling

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

The Duel Between Marquis de Mores and Editor

members from their seats or to pass laws for the government of the people. Under the constitution a majority of the members of the House constitute a quorum to do business and we are simply insisting that

partments. Constitutions are made to restrain the majority and protect the minor dity. A majority ruling without limitations or restraint upon its power is pure despotism and is inconsistent with our system of government.

Mr. Reed States His Side.

Mr. Reed States His Side.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Speaker Reed to day made to a representative of the Associated Press the following statement concerning the Republican position in the present great controversy: "Mr. Carlisie was entirely right when he said, in substance, that the decision of the House that a quorum was constituted to do business when a majority of the House was present

MUMMIES BECOME MERCHANDISE.

Sir Thomas Brown's Prediction True, as English Firms Import them as Fertilizers.

Special to THE HERALD-Examiner Cubic.1 LONDON, Feb. 3.—Egyptian mummies of the Edmunds-Tucker Idaho test oath, in in museum show cases to be stared at. The case came up on an application for a Hereafter the farmers of England, and pos- writ of habeas corpus made by Samuel D. sibly of other countries, may use the dried Duvis, who is in jail in Idaho, having been remains of perhaps some of the Pharons to sentenced for unlawfully taking the pre help grow cabbages and potatoes. An Eng-lish firm which deals extensively in ni-the Mormon church. The court denies the lish firm which deals extensively in hi-trates, guano and other fertalizers, has made a novel addition to its trade. It has secured a consignment from Egypt of many thousand mummies which were buried in ancient tombs. Members of the firm say freedom of religion is not intended to prethat the mummies are supposed to be those of sacred animals only, but as the land of the Nile was densely populated at the time, and remakable methods of burial in vogue, possibly a few of the old-time caplists Vanderbilts and Goulds will be in a cargo of shriveled skin and driet bones. The mummies are said to be, when ground to powder, the best fertilizers in the world, even better than nitrates.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Bar silver, 97)4.

Money Market.

NEW YORK. Feb. 3.—Money on call, easy; 3 \$\overline{\overline{G}}\$5. Closed offered 35\overline{\overline{G}}\$5.

Prime mercantile paper, 4\overline{\overline{G}}\$5\overline{\overline{G}}\$5.

Sterline exchange, quiet, firm; sixty-day bills, 4.83\overline{\overline{G}}\$5. firm; sixty-day

Clearing House Statement.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A table compiled from dispatches from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States and Canada for the last week shows the total gross exchanges were \$1,170,349,394, an increase of 14.9 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week last

New York, Feb. 3.—Petroleum opened firm at 1,054, and moved up to 1,065, then weak ended and declined, to 1,05. The market then be came quiet, and closed stendy at 1,05. Stock Exchange opened at 1.054, highest 1.054g, lowest 1.06 closing at 1.05. Consolidated exchange—March options opened at 1.054, highest 1.055, lowest 1.05, closing at 1.054a. Total sales, 465,060 barrels.

Boston Quotations. BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe first sevens.—; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, 32½, Burlington, 107; Mexican Central, common, 18; Mexican Central bond scrip,—; Mexican Central first mortgage bonds, 70; San Diego,—

ı	Morning Rallroad Stocks.
l	New York, Feb. 3.
	4s Coupons 1.59½ Transcontinental 37; 4½s Coupons — Pacific Mail 40; Pacific és . 16 Rock Island . 33; Central Pacific . 33½ S. L. & S. F 17; Burlington

Afternoon Railroad Stocks.				
S. 4s coupons 1.23 S. 4s reg 1.23 S. 4ys coupons 1.04% S. 4ys reg 1.03½ actific 6s 1.16 m. Express 1.15 an Pacific 74½ an Southern 542 entral Pacific 33 arrlington 1.06% actawana 36% & R. G. 16% frie 25% Cansas & Texas 66% aske Shore 1.00%	Preferred Northwestern   Preferred   N. Y. Central   Oregon Im   Navigation   Oregon S. Line   Transcontinental   Pactife Mail   Reading   Rock Island   St. Paul   Texas Pacific   U. S. Ex   Fargo Express   Western Union   Am Cotton (H.	.40 .40 .47 .00		
	M			

Chicago Produce Market CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-Wheat-Steady: February

CHICAGO. Feb. 3.—When Size May, 31%, Orn—Steady; February, 28%; May, 31%, Oats—Steady; February, 21; May, 23%, Barley—Nothing doing, 9.85; March, 9.93%; May, 10.17%, Lard—Steady; February, 5.88%; May, 6.02%, Lard—Steady; February, 5.88%; May, 6.02%, Lard—Steady; February, 5.88%; May, 6.02%, Companyors, 10.10%; Companyors, 10 AFTERNOON.

Liverpool Grain. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Wheat—Firm: demand improving. Holders offer sparingly. Corn—Steady; demand poor.

Chicago Live Stock

chicago, Feb. 3.-Cattle — Receipts, 17,000; slow, generally lower; beeves, 4,806,50; steers, 3,003,449; stockers and feeders, 22,93,40; Texas corn fed steers, 2,80,53,50. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; strong, 5 to 10 higher; mixed and light, 3,003,10; heavy, 3,5004,139, Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; steady; natives, 3,50 (94,50; western corn-fed, 4,50(5,50; Texans, 3,50 (94,50.

London Grain Market.

London, Feb. 3.—The Mark Lane Express
says: English wheats are lower, the large stock
in the miliers' hands slackens the demand
foreign wheat is weak and at Liverpool id pecental cheaper. American flour declined 3d
Barley duil, oats and rye 3d lower; corn declimed 6d. At to-day's market there was in
creased buying all round and prices are firmer
Good English wheats rose is; oats advanced 3d
corn a shade dearer.

## IDAHO'S TEST OATH

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

For Excluding Mormons from The Elective Franchise.

SUSTAINED BY SUPREME COURT

Of the United States -It Practically Debars all Believers in Polygamy from the Rights of Citizenship.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The supreme court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality are to be put to other uses than tended to prevent Mormons from voting. vent punishment of any person who in the name of religion commits a crime in the eyes of the law.

The court, in its opinion, says bigamy

nd polygamy are crimes by the laws of the United States and Idaho. They tend to destroy the purity of the maaringe reations; to disturb the peace of families, degrade women and debase men. Few crimes are more pernicious to the best

crimes are more pernicious to the best interests of society, and receive more general or more deserved punishment. To call their advocacy a tenet of religion is to offend the common sense of mankind; to extend exemption from punishment for such crimes would be to speck the moral judgment of the community.

It is assumed by the counsel of petitioner that because no form of worship can be established by law or religious tenets enforced in this country, therefore any form of worship may be followed, and any tenets, however destructive to society, may be held and advocated if asserted to be part of the religious doctrines of those advocating and practising them, but nothing is further from the truth. While legislation for the establishment of religion is forbidden and its free exercise permitted, it does not follow that everypermitted, it does not follow that every-ting which may be so called can be toler-ated. Crime is not less excused because sanctioned by any sect that may designate

ing been read in extenso, at the demand of the Democrats, O'Ferrelt, of Virginia, and McKinley, of Ohlo, were upon their feet, the former with a motion to correct the approve that document. The speaker recognized McKinley, but subsequently on O'Ferrell's statement that he was acting n good faith recognized that gentleman who stated that the journal co who stated that the journal contained no record of the fact that on Saturday last the speaker would not allow him to read the evidence in the election case as part of his remarks. The speaker said that the journal would be amended to show the record of that fact. McKinley then demanded the previous question on his motion to approve the journal. The vote resulted, yeas, 145: nays, 0, and the speaker, following his precedent of orderspeaker, following his precedent of order-ing categord upon the journal the names of a dozen Democrats present and not voting, declared the previous question ordered. Immediately after the reading of the curreal, Cameron announced the recent affliction in the families of two members of

New Youx, Feb. 3 .- The steamship Weisland, from Antwerp, arrived at quarantine to night. After a tempestuous voyage during which the fourth officer and quartermaster were lost over board. The Weisland sailed from Antwerp January 18.

The celebrated Peacock Rock Springs coal delivered promptly in any quantities to suit purchaser. Rock Springs Coal company. Office in Godbe Pitts drug store. A. J. Hills, agent.

REMOVED.

I. C. Karrick has removed his office to the office of 'The Midland Investment com-pany,'' 177 S. Main. All bills due the firm of L. C. Karrick and Troy Steam Laundry previous to January 1, 1890, must be paid at his present office. An early settlement is requested, on account of closing up the business.

The most stylish millinery in the city is at Mme Lamb's, 25 Main street. R CHOVED,

L. C. Karrick has removed his office to the office of "The Midland investment com-pany," 177 S. Main. All bills due the firm of L. C. Karrick and Troy Steam Laundry previous to January 1, 1890, must be paid at his present office. An early settlement is requested on account of closing up the business.

GREAT CLOSING OUT Blanket Sale at LIPMAN, WALLERSTRIN & Co.'s.

Immense line of People's party badges just arrived at People's Equitable. High class novelties can be found at

BAST-MARSHALL MER. Co., 143 Main street, The Troy steam laundry leads all others BAST-MARSHALL MER. Co., Propr.

Telephone 192. S. F. BALL & CO., 24 MAIN STREET. We will on and after Monday, January 37, be prepared to serve the public with New England home made bread. We make a specialty of every thing in our line. Have cooks, pastry cooks, and ornamental confectioners. Bring your own cakes, and we will ornament them.